

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1934

No. 40

## Railway Pension Act Held Unconstitutional

Chief Justice A. A. Wheat of the District of Columbia Supreme Court has held the Railroad Retirement Act unconstitutional, and enjoined the Railroad Retirement Board from enforcing it.

The law, passed by the last Congress, set up a pension fund to which both railroads and railroad workers were required to contribute, to be used in paying retirement pensions to employees reaching the age of 65 years, or with thirty years of service.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor, on learning of the decision, said: "We regret that such a decision was rendered, and if it is upheld by the United States Supreme Court we will have to frame a new law for the coming Congress to overcome the constitutional objections."

### "Inspired" Editorials Begin

In the current issue of "Labor," official Washington weekly newspaper of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, the following papers relative to the decision:

"The New York 'Times' and some other newspapers are printing what are apparently 'inspired' editorials suggesting that the government should not appeal from the decision. The argument they make is that Congress will be in session early in January and will be in a position to pass 'a more perfect law.'"

"Members of the pension board are not in sympathy with this view. If they have their way, the appeal will be pressed vigorously. They are confident the law is constitutional and that the highest court in the land will so hold."

Discussing more in detail the decision itself, the article in "Labor" continues.

### Congress May Enact Such Measure

Chief Justice Wheat, in his decision, said he was "not prepared" to say that Congress could not enact a compulsory pension law for railroad workers "engaged in interstate commerce." He held that the existing law went farther than that, and undertook to pension thousands of railroad workers who were not in interstate commerce.

To sustain that position, he followed the reasoning of railroad attorneys, who argued that a mechanic doing a certain class of repairs on a locomotive is in intrastate commerce, while the man who operates the engine is in interstate commerce. This is just about the narrowest view that can be taken of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution.

The Justice also objected to the provision which takes care of any worker eligible for a pension who can show that he was employed on a railroad within a year of the enactment of the law. He said some of these men had been dismissed "for the good of the service."

### Fair Manner to Express Figures

The Justice made much of the estimate that the ultimate cost of paying annuities to all railroad workers now over 65 would be \$4,000,000,000. Friends of the legislation point out that, while the

Justice's statement is very impressive as he frames it, a fairer way to state the cost would be to give the annual expenditure required. There is nothing terrifying about the annual figures, for either the carriers or the employees.

Finally, Justice Wheat quoted from the statement President Roosevelt issued when he signed the bill and in which the chief executive suggested that the legislation was "crudely drawn and will require many changes and amendments at the next session of Congress."

### Do Not Share President's Opinion

As a matter of fact, members of the board, who have had three months' experience with the legislation, do not share the President's opinion. They have found a few provisions which they believe should be clarified by act of Congress, but since the foundation of the government all administrative officials have had substantially the same difficulty with all major legislation.

It is stated that the decision was as much of a surprise to the attorneys for the railroads as it

(Continued on Page Two)

## Revision of Auto Code Sought by A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor will insist that the automobile code be re-opened and amended to provide for the thirty-hour week, and President Green has made formal request for the changes sponsored by labor to the National Industry Recovery Board. At the time of filing the request he stated that the outstanding matter before that body was the demand for the automobile code amendments. The present code expires tomorrow.

Labor's demands in that industry include reduction of the hours to thirty weekly, with elimination of unnecessary exemptions; increase of minimum pay rates; raising classes of pay rates above the minimum, and elimination of the so-called "merit" clause. A system is also desired whereby the production season may be spread and thus eliminate a great deal of unemployment.

### Would Aid White Collar Workers

Green and other labor leaders assembled last week for the first meeting of the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board since the retirement of Administrator Hugh S. Johnson. They had as their objective reduction of hours in other codes as well as increase of wages, especially for white collar workers.

"We don't think the problem of employment is being met in the proper way," President Green said. "The hours are too long. We object to seasonal peaks which bring in thousands of new workers and when the season ends they are dismissed to shift for themselves and their communities must care for them. Emphasis should be placed upon annual income rather than hourly earnings."

In addition to the automobile code, the steel and rubber codes come up for renewal soon. Workers in these two industries are expected to exert pressure for shorter hours.

### Drive on Code Revision

The American Federation of Labor, committed to the program of a general thirty-hour week for industry, has centered its drive on revising codes in approaching its objective, pending efforts to obtain legislation at the next session of Congress.

Other points facing discussion by the Labor Board include the organization of industrial unions (first in mass production industries), and labor's attitude toward S. Clay Williams as chairman of the N.R.A. governing board in line with an A. F. of L. convention request that President Roosevelt be asked to investigate his alleged hostility to labor.

Increased wages for "white collar" workers and labor groups now earning slightly above the minimum is an objective of the Labor Board. Labor leaders indicated an appeal is planned for these groups, which have been least benefited by codes.

While the drive for higher pay for common labor wherever possible will be continued, the labor men and N.I.R.B. economists agree that increased purchasing power may be more quickly provided for products of lagging specialty industries by boosting wages.

## Recommendations

THE biennial state election will be held next Tuesday, November 6. At that time twenty-three propositions will be presented to the voters of the state and, in addition, eleven charter amendments are to be passed upon by the voters of San Francisco. Some, at least, are of vital importance to the welfare of organized labor in the city and state, and should be carefully noted. The following are recommendations of the San Francisco Labor Council on certain of the propositions (where a proposition does not appear in its numerical order in the list, no recommendation, either for or against, is made):

### STATE Propositions

No. 1—YES  
Veterans' Bonds

No. 2—NO  
Intoxicating Liquors Regulation

No. 3—NO  
Selection of Judges

No. 5—NO  
Judge May Comment on Defendant's Failure to Testify

No. 8—YES  
Constitutional Convention

No. 10—NO  
Claims and Budgets

No. 11—NO  
Making Elective State Board of Education

No. 13—NO  
Local Option

No. 14—NO  
Superior Court Judges

No. 15—YES  
Judicial Election Districts

No. 16—YES  
Municipal Courts

No. 21—YES  
Eminent Domain

### STATE Proposition

No. 23—YES  
Unemployment Bonds

### CITY Propositions

No. 1—YES  
Continuous Service

No. 2—YES  
Controller's Reports

No. 3—YES  
Budget and Appropriation Ordinance

No. 4—NO  
Permits and Inspections

No. 5—YES  
Action by Resolution or Ordinance

No. 6—YES  
Repair of Streets

No. 7—YES  
Claims for Damages

No. 9—NO  
Suspension and Removal

No. 10—YES  
Budget Estimates

No. 11—NO  
Reducing Salaries of City Employees



## Associated Press Not Under Recovery Act

Telegraphers employed by the Associated Press, the great news gathering agency for daily papers, applied to the National Labor Relations Board for an election to determine who should be their representative in collective bargaining, although a large majority of the "A. P.'s" wire men are known to be members of their respective unions. The application, however, was in accord with necessary procedure. The management of the association had ignored repeated requests for conferences with the union men.

To the great surprise of the employees, the National Labor Relations Board has decided that if an industry is not under a code and has not signed the President's Re-employment Agreement, as is the case with the Associated Press, such industry is entirely outside of the Recovery Act and consequently is not bound by Section 7-a. The Board held it could not supervise an election, and went further to say that in any subsequent action the union men would have to proceed "without benefit of the Recovery Act."

### Will Appeal Decision

The decision will not be allowed to go uncontested, authorities stating as their opinion that the Board's decision is wrong and that there can be no exemption to Section 7-a.

Of course the decision would apply only in a small group of industries, but that group is known to be powerful. It has been suggested that in industries where the term of the code is indeter-

minate the industry could abandon its code and thus—in view of this decision—be free to return to the old practices without any restraint under Section 7-a, or any other portions of the Recovery Act.

The union points out that the Associated Press continues as the only news service in the country that persists in disregarding the wishes of its employees to organize and engage in collective bargaining.

## Organized Labor in Fresno Accepts Challenge From Non-Union Theater

Union labor in Fresno reports most generous response by the public in its appeal for aid in organizing the Hardy Theater in that city.

When the place opened, several years ago, it employed union workers, and was given the full support of organized labor. In a short time the management asked the union operators for certain concessions on the wage scale, on the ground that the theater was having a hard time getting established.

The concessions were granted. The request was followed by others, which the union granted until it could go no further. In the end the Hardy management discharged the union operators and replaced them with scabs. Since then it has refused to negotiate with the union and has boastfully asserted that it would get along without organized labor and its friends. The Fresno Central Labor Council has accepted the challenge.

## MORE CALIFORNIA WORKERS IN LINE

More than 90 per cent of the machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, carmen, electrical workers and firemen and oilers employed on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad have voted to authorize the standard unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor Railway Employees Department as their representative in wage negotiations. Another "company union" was thus swept into oblivion.

## Chain Store Locks Out Cleveland Employees

Evidence of the desire of great corporations and chain systems to fight with all resources at their command rather than submit to the collective bargaining clause of the National Recovery Act was apparent in Cleveland last week when the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company closed 428 of its stores and announced its withdrawal from business in that area.

A strike had been called by the Meat Cutters' Union and the Retail Clerks and Managers' Union after negotiations with the company in behalf of its workers had failed. The company announced it was discharging its 2200 employees "because it will be unable to open the stores and continue business," and that it would rather quit business there than to submit to labor's demands, which latter were reported by news dispatches to be for the union shop.

### Labor Board Submits Proposal

Agents of the United States Labor Relations Board have intervened in the controversy and have submitted an agreement to the company and the union representatives proposing that the strike be called off, the employees returned to their positions, the company affirm willingness to treat with its workers, without discrimination for their union activity, and the sending of a statement of assurance it has no objection to their affiliation with any union; there will be no "coercion or intimidation" by the unions to compel employees to affiliate; arbitration of differences, effective to June, 1935. Representatives of both the union and the company agreed to consider this proposal of the Labor Board.

In New York the president of the company was quoted as "indicating a belief that the company's decision would be for the good of the country" while at the same time meat cutters were reported to have gone on strike against the A. & P. company and another chain in Milwaukee and Racine, Wisconsin, and union leaders were talking of making their fight effective against the company in all Ohio and Wisconsin.

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## RAILWAY PENSION ACT

(Concluded from Page One)

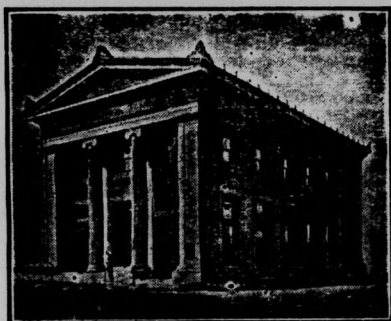
was to the representatives of the Railroad Retirement Board.

The latter refused to discuss the decision for publication, but immediately set about preparing an appeal.

In the meantime the Retirement Board is proceeding with its work, very much as though nothing had happened, in order to have the rail pension system ready to function if the nation's highest court sustains the law.

Railroad stocks boomed when Justice Wheat's decision was made public.

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# Opinions Rendered in Lower Courts Affecting Recovery Act

While the various features and disputed points regarding N.R.A. have not yet been decided upon by the higher courts of the country, so far as we have knowledge, various cases have come before the municipal, justice and, in one or two instances, higher courts.

The following resume of these various decisions is given for information and as perhaps indicating something of the general trend in such lower courts. They are under the heading of "Suits for Back Wages" and "P.R.A. Wage Rates as Reasonable Value for Service:"

1. When an employer signs the President's Re-employment Agreement he does so for the benefit of his employees, and if he thereafter fails to pay the wages called for therein, they may maintain an action against him in their own names for the difference between what they were paid and what they should have been paid under the agreement.—Decided in Second Judicial District Court of Colorado.

2. In a suit for back wages under the President's Re-employment Agreement it was held that the receipt and display of the Blue Eagle by defendant employer constituted a valid contract between defendant and the government; that the employee, as a third-party beneficiary, might recover on the contract, and that defendant, having demanded and received a Blue Eagle, could not later deny its effectiveness as consideration—Justice of Peace Court, Kansas City.

## When Not Party to an Agreement

3. A waitress suing her employer for back wages alleged to be due under the President's Re-employment Agreement is entitled to recover, even though not a party to the agreement, as she is a donee beneficiary. The fact that she was in defendant's employ at the time the agreement was entered into, and therefore gave no consideration, is no defense to the action, for it is settled that no consideration need move from the beneficiary to the promisor.—Municipal Court, Philadelphia.

4. Under the terms of the President's Re-employment Agreement providing for time and one-third overtime, an employee who worked overtime without receiving additional pay is entitled to recover from his employer the difference between what he was actually paid and what he should have received under the Blanket Code.—J. P. Ct., Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

5. The difference between the wages actually paid to a worker and the amount prescribed by the President's Re-employment Agreement, signed voluntarily by the employer, is recoverable by the employee, as he is a third-party beneficiary of the contract made between the President and the employer. The burden of establishing an estoppel due to the employee's acceptance of less than the minimum wage was held not met by the employer.—Mun. Ct., Greensboro, North Carolina.

6. When a partnership conducting a pharmacy signs the President's Re-employment Agreement,

promising to pay a minimum salary of \$14.50 per week, with time and a third compensation for overtime, an employee who works overtime is entitled to the additional rate of compensation and may maintain an action therefor in his own name.—J. P. Ct., Dallas, Tex.

7. It is a well-established principle of law that two parties may enter into a contract for the benefit of a third person. No consideration need move from the beneficiary to the promisor. Therefore an employee may successfully maintain a suit to recover the wage the employer agrees to pay on signing the P.R.A. The employer receives ample consideration in the right to display the Blue Eagle. The acceptance of less wages than the P.R.A. scale does not constitute a waiver by the employee.—Mun. Ct., Black Hawk County, Iowa.

8. An employee, being paid \$2 per week plus room and board, sued under the P.R.A. to recover the difference between \$2 and \$15 per week, the minimum wage permissible under the agreement. A jury returned a verdict for \$255 plus attorney's fees.—City Ct., East St. Louis, Illinois.

## Contrary to Spirit of N.R.A.

9. A restaurant employee is entitled to recover the minimum wage of \$12 per week as provided in the P.R.A., the employer having signed the agreement. Plaintiff was not a party to the agreement, but this is not essential since she is entitled to recover as a donee beneficiary. By displaying the Blue Eagle defendant is now estopped to deny the applicability and efficacy of the P.R.A. Plaintiff failed to aver the basis of her claim of \$12 per week and failed to introduce as evidence the certificate of compliance signed by the employer. Technically these should bar her action, but this result would be contrary to the spirit of the N.I.R.A., particularly since plaintiff's brief contains the certificate of compliance signed by the defendant. The court takes judicial notice of the N.I.R.A.—Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

10. An employee is entitled to recover back wages, including time and one-half for overtime,

on the ground that he is a third-party beneficiary to a valid contract entered into between the employer and the President. Neither the employer nor the employee can waive the minimum-wage and/or maximum-hour provisions of the agreement, as exceptions may be granted only by the N.R.A. The employer received ample consideration in that it enjoyed the public's good will, governmental support, and the co-operation of other employer-signers through the display of the Blue Eagle. The N.I.R.A. will be presumed to be constitutional until the contrary is affirmatively shown.—Mun. Ct., Dayton, Ohio.

## MUSCLE SHOALS PROGRESS

The following is given as the accomplishment to date of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has in charge the development project at Muscle Shoals: A demonstration fertilizer plant is nearly finished, where millions of dollars of government money have remained tied up for a long period; two large hydro-electric power dams are practically completed; electric current at unheard-of cheap prices is being supplied to small towns and rural regions; a \$7,000,000 transmission line is rapidly nearing completion; remedies for soil erosion are under way; land planning and reforestation are progressing; young men in large numbers are receiving vocational education, and comprehensive research work is moving forward to determine the industries most appropriate for the region.

## INFRINGEMENT

"You're very interested in that stuffed bird," said the ornithologist. "Yes," said the aviation expert. "I think its steering-gear infringes one of my patents."—Des Moines "Register."

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1934

## Voters Are Cautioned

The San Francisco Labor Council, following action taken at last week's meeting, is on record against Charter Amendment No. 4, which would authorize the Board of Supervisors to regulate by ordinance the issuance and revocation of certain permits and licenses.

The subject was presented to the body in a communication from the Garage Employees' Union, and in the discussion it was brought out that the provisions of the ordinance as submitted are too indefinite and the possibility of the extension of the licensing power into fields not contemplated by the public too great to justify giving sanction to such legislation. Vote "No" on Charter Amendment No. 4.

Voters should also remember the Labor Council advises a "No" vote on the No. 11 propositions on both the State and city ballots.

## Sales Tax Experience

The experience of only a few months is vindicating the early and sustained opposition of union labor to the iniquitous sales tax. The voice that was too feeble against that of the corporations and a national chain of newspapers, when "emergency" sources of taxation were being sought by lawmakers, has become more powerful where the measure has been in actual operation and brought home to the pocketbook its unfairness and future detrimental possibilities. The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor went on record as being emphatically opposed to any future extension of sales taxation, and urged in its place income and inheritance taxes, which are based upon ability to pay.

A special session of the Iowa legislature adopted a triple plan of taxation, of which a sales tax was one of the main features. While the experience is short, it is stated that the unloading of a great part of the tax burden from wealth to the shoulders of the ordinary citizen is already apparent. Referring to the usual claim made in favor of the sales tax of a lowering of taxes on property, an interview in a Cedar Rapids paper cited the following as typical:

The owner of a home assessed for \$3050 had a lowering in his last one-half yearly tax of \$1.10 per thousand of assessed value, this amounting to \$3.36. He kept a record of sales tax payments during the month of September. The actual sales tax cost \$2.72 for this month alone, for a family of three. As nothing out of the ordinary was bought, it can safely be estimated that in order to have a saving of \$7.72 in his yearly property tax, he will pay a sales tax in excess of \$32.

One industry in the state was mentioned as having made a saving of \$4000 in property tax.

There are many small home owners who will save less than \$3, but have the burden of the sales tax to bear. The saving to the industry is thus equal to that of over 1000 small home owners. The interview continues:

"The wage earner and ordinary person of small means of necessity makes his purchases in small amounts. This means a tax per dollar of purchase of necessities anywhere from 2 per cent to 6 per cent.

"The working man will buy a twenty cent lunch, making a 5 per cent tax on a dollar purchase. The more prosperous will buy 50 cent lunches, thus paying but two cents on his dollar purchase. The same holds good in groceries, meats and in the bulk of purchases of the worker.

"Now, who profits? The owner of a large property will have a large reduction in his property tax. His purchases for living expense will be but a trifle greater than that of his poorer neighbor, thus a material saving. The big corporations will save greatly in property tax reductions with their tax on living in no wise proportionately greater. Banks, insurance companies, financial institutions, real estate dealers, who ordinarily hold many properties, in the aggregate have a great saving in reduced tax on their many properties, while their sales taxes are limited to the individuals comprising them."

## Remember Those Injunctions

The attention of members of organized labor is directed to two amendments, Nos. 3 and 14 on the State ballot, to be voted upon next Tuesday, having to do with the selection of judges in California. It is a subject that comes very close home to the labor movement and one that should always be safeguarded to the extent that restriction be not placed around such selection that will give the enemies of labor any further advantage in their desire to control the courts of the country for selfish ends.

Both the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council are opposing these amendments, which are designed to take the selection of California judges out of the hands of voters and place their appointment in the hands of the Governor; as a crumb to the people, they are given the right of veto of the Governor's choice but without the right of choosing the successor of a rejected judge, since the Governor would always have the naming of the appointee for the people's ratification.

Amendment 14 applies only to superior judges of Los Angeles county, and Amendment No. 3 to judges of the State supreme and appellate courts but the latter amendment also provides that counties may adopt the system provided for therein if they so desire. But whatever the particular provisions at the present time, or wherever their application, the thought should be kept in the mind that here is a plan for removing the courts farther from the people, and placing them in the hands of what has been termed the Lawyers' Union—notwithstanding the sophistries that are being advanced for the "purging of the judiciary" and "taking the courts out of politics."

In addressing the Commonwealth Club recently on the subject of appointment of judges by the Governor, President Edward Vandeleur of the San Francisco Labor Council, said, in part:

"If this plan is ever permitted to operate, we may be sure that fresh and large quantities of 'dirt' will be shoveled into state politics. It is certainly not designed to purge politics nor to remove it from the control of special interests.

"A 'reform' more treacherous to public welfare was never devised. Under the present system of election of judges by the people mistakes may creep in; but we have never found in this democratic country that such mistakes were corrected by substituting a small group of selfish autocrats for popular government."

## Pay Envelopes in the South

Wage conditions existing in Southern cotton mills, where the minimum wage prescribed under the Cotton Textile Code is more and more becoming the maximum, are reflected in an examination of the pay envelopes of the employees of the four plants of the Pacific Mills, Inc., at Columbia, South Carolina, for a recent pay day.

They also vindicate to some extent the fears often stated by leaders in organized labor as to the policy of fixing minimum wages by legislation or other governmental fiat; and likewise that union workers who have fought for and maintained wages and standards of living for themselves may now be forced to bear the brunt of an increased wage (however desirable and necessary) for lower paid and unorganized workers, while profits in industry remain practically untouched in proportion.

The mills above mentioned are owned by New England interests and are said to be among the handsome dividend payers. These mills, like many others, were attracted to the South by "cheap labor."

The Pacific mills in Columbia employ 2000 persons, and are among the largest in the South. With the exception of the highly skilled workers, who cannot be easily replaced, the wages of practically all of these workers are within two or three dollars of the \$12 minimum wage fixed under the cotton textile code for the 40-hour week in the South.

Before the code was promulgated some of these highly skilled workers were earning \$20 and \$25 a week. Wages of the unskilled workers were raised to the \$12 minimum at the expense of cuts in the wages of the skilled workers.

Added to the above, with regard to present conditions in Southern cotton mills, the following two instances are given: Charles Newsome works in the Hartsell mill in Concord, North Carolina. A recent pay check showed his gross earnings for the week were \$3.59, but from the amount was deducted \$3.50 for house rent. Hazel Blackwell, a spooler in the Jackson mill at Wellford, South Carolina, worked 22 hours and made \$7.06. Out of this came \$4 for house rent and \$3 for the light bill. Hazel's pay envelope had six cents in it when handed to her.

And we find a textile trade paper advising Southern cotton mills to "entirely ignore the so-called 'impartial investigators' of the Labor Board" who are being sent south by the Department of Labor, and "the only penalty for application of boots to seats of pants is through a local indictment and possibly a small fine. Neither the Department of Labor nor the National Textile Board can do anything about it, because, in spite of N.R.A., the Constitution of the United States guarantees and reserves to the people of the several States policing powers, which means that the people of each State have entire control over labor conditions within the boundaries of their State." That's the editor of a textile trade paper, speaking in defense of the "rights" of the States where Hazel Blackwell received six cents and Charles Newsome nine cents in their weekly pay envelopes.

And speaking of the degrading influence of the "dole." The Litchfield & Madison Railroad is requesting a loan of \$883,575 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, after paying 281 per cent in dividends to its common stockholders between 1926 and 1933. The road is privately owned by the Utilities Power and Light Corporation, runs 54 miles between St. Louis and a C., B. & Q. junction, and wants to pay off its bonded indebtedness maturing this month. The company will perhaps be given the requested "handout" since its past dividends indicate it a good risk for Uncle Sam in the Santa Claus role.



## General News Notes

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is reported to have stated that further farm price progress depends on increased purchasing power for the farmer's best customer—the worker.

The Jackson (Michigan) Federation of Labor has maintained a relief kitchen that has served a total of 655,873 meals to the needy. A typical recent report shows that 277 transients applied, and in all over 3000 meals were served during seven days.

Typewriter mechanics and other office machine men are on strike in Chicago, with every company in the city affected. Strikers are asking for \$160 minimum monthly wage, time and a half for overtime, seniority rights and two weeks' vacation with pay.

An organization styling itself the Age Limit League has been organized in Texas, the announced purpose of which is to secure old-age compensation and to secure justice for and abolish discrimination in employment against people over 40 years of age.

Los Angeles County drew 61 per cent of the \$20,000,000 State unemployment relief fund bond issue voted in June, 1933. San Francisco borrowed \$2,017,261, and Alameda County \$1,290,297. Only 26 of the 58 counties availed themselves of the relief borrowing facilities offered by the State.

A survey made in the District of Columbia reveals approximately 22,000 active relief cases, representing about 80,000 individuals, or between 16 and 20 per cent of the total population of Washington, capital of the richest nation on the face of the globe, and headquarters from which all blessings in the form of legislative plans for national industrial recovery must flow.

The provisions of the hat manufacturing industry's code regulating wages above the code minimum have been stayed for 60 days by the National Industrial Recovery Board. New and temporary minimums are fixed for employees making fur-felt, straw and summer headwear. Experience with the temporary rates will determine whether they are to become permanent, or whether other changes are to be made.

Hadar Ortman has departed from Des Moines for Chicago. He was regarded as the leading spirit in the famous lockout of 13 union printers at the Meredith Publishing Company, in the former city, and the importing of 20 "rugged individualists" to take their places. Two-thirds of those union men have lost their homes, but every one of them remained steadfast to their principle.

Secretary Olander reports progress is being made in conferences with members of the American Steamship Owners' Association, in New York, looking to adjustment of complaints and demands of the seamen. A strike voted sometime ago was called off by the union, when ship owners agreed through the National Labor Relations Board to recognize the International Seamen's Union of America and to negotiate differences.

Under a recent order by the postmaster general of England telephone rates have been cut 20 per cent, the deposit system has been abolished, and a special business rate granted for small subscribers. The phone system is government owned. It is said the reduction will give that country the lowest rates in the world. At night one may talk to any point in the British Isles for three minutes for 25 cents, and in the daytime maximum charge is \$1 for three minutes.

Even though more persons were placed in employment in private enterprise during September than in any month since spring, the total number of jobs found for unemployed persons by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor was the lowest

since the inception of the work relief program last December. At the same time the number of unemployed seeking work through the bureau reached a new all-time peak at the end of the month.

It is reported in Washington on what is believed to be reliable authority that conferences have already been held and others will be held, by leaders in both the automobile and steel industries, in an effort to find a means of effecting a compromise between the "representation plan," or company unions, of organizing employees and the proposed complete organization into bona fide unions of employees in these industries by the American Federation of Labor.

A code amendment authorizing members of the motor vehicle retailing trade to enter into an agreement for payment of penalties for code violations has been approved by N.R.A. The agreement binds only members who assent to it specifically, and provides for restitution to employees of wages lost through an employer's violation of code wage and hour regulations. The N.R.A. Compliance Division is named to pass upon such violations. Yes, but will employees be permitted to organize?

An amended code has been approved for the legitimate theatrical industry. It contains provisions for employees not heretofore covered, and also revises the former minimum wages upward and has maximum hour provisions. The purchase of theater tickets for commercial resale is also covered, in that such ticket agents must be licensed by the Code Authority, are subject to discipline for infraction of rules and are not permitted to charge in excess of 75 cents in excess of box office prices.

Reports received by the United States Department of Labor from 776 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, show an increase of 14 per cent in the number and an increase of 30 per cent in the value of building additions, alterations, and repairs, for which permits were issued in September as compared with the same month last year. New buildings decreased 2.5 per cent in number and 17.4 per cent in value. San Francisco shows a total of 297 building projects with an estimated cost of \$422,254.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor has accepted an invitation to investigate the charge that the American Civil Liberties Union is Communist-controlled. The union had invited examination in protesting against allegations in Mr. Green's report to the President on Communist activity that the union was a "subversive" organization. In accepting the invitation Green stated that he did not wish to do the union and the men associated with it an injustice, and that he held many of its members in high esteem and regard.

A survey has been made by the F.E.R.A. of transient registrations in 13 cities (Boston, Philadelphia, Memphis, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver, Phoenix, Dallas, Los Angeles and Seattle). It was found that 74 per cent of the persons surveyed began migrating for the express purpose of seeking work. Nearly two-thirds of these had no definite destination in view but had become dissatisfied or discouraged by the employment situation at home. More than nine-tenths of the transients were native born.

In the agreement between the Tobacco Workers' Union and the Brown & Williamson Company one section provides: "No machine operator of a cigarette making machine or cigarette packing machine shall be required, except in cases of emergency, to operate and tend at any one time more than one of such machines." Such a section is worthy of consideration by other unions, in view of the undoubted tendency toward the "stretch out" system by employers eager to avoid loss of profits by a shortening of hours in compliance with code provisions or in agreements with unions.

## Comment and Criticism

L. L. N. S.

Bankers have been walking the streets with an open demand to know why they are not entitled to the good will of other years. They have been in convention and perhaps they found courage in numbers.

Some of the bankers fired some hot shots at the administration.

Just why administration officials find it necessary to walk softly in their presence is hard to see.

These are the same birds who were "money changers" a year and a half ago. They haven't changed.

\* \* \*

A year and a half ago these same bankers were the cringing proprietors of a busted banking system. Have we forgotten the busted banks and the closed banks? Some have not.

It was not only that the banks as such had gone blooey, but they had helped gyp the people with the fanciest line of rotten stocks and bonds any nation ever beheld. How far would the real estate bond ever have got without the banks?

And where is that banker who raised his voice in protest against the looting that went on? No, you find him.

And the American Bankers' convention, jittery underneath perhaps, had the unutterable gall to strut the streets with criticisms of those who still remember the big crash and those who led in rebuilding the thing that crashed.

It is not time yet to kow-tow to bankers.

\* \* \*

Get a couple of things straight:

Banks and bankers live on credit. Credit is something that promises to be turned into cash with a profit later on because the people will work and produce goods worth money.

Credit is a social force, the creation of the mass. Build a house on a prairie. Then let ten thousand others build houses right around yours. People make all the values there are.

What happens when some real estate or banker gets in and grabs the land before the ten thousand do their building? He sees them coming and he plucks them, one by one, artistically and to the bone.

Railroads, utilities, steamship lines, coal deposits, forests, all have been milked that way. Bankers have been on the inside of the looting of every natural resource.

\* \* \*

And now we seem to have come to a point where the bankers must be promised that there will be no more "encroachment" or they won't play.

It wasn't "encroachment" when the bankers were cutting in on big people, taking toll from every particle of toil. That was business.

The best way for the New Deal to cease being an inspiration is for it to get shaky in the knees, to forget the brave, fine words of yesterday and to let the marauders back into the public pasture for another bite at the public shins.

If any single thing inspired the American people to go hook, line and sinker for the New Deal it was that one flaming castigation of the money changers and the pledge to throw them out.

### STATE'S ASSESSED VALUES DECLINE

State Controller Riley gives the present assessed value of California property as \$226,800,701 less than in 1924, and as \$2,000,000,000 less than the peak year of 1929, when the total assessed value passed the seven billion mark. The controller states, however, that in spite of the decline the ratio of indebtedness to assessed value remains low, there being ample security in excess of \$11 to \$1 of bonded debt, including all political subdivisions, calculating the ratio of assessed to true value at 50 per cent.



## Senators Now "Out" Who Voted for Parker

In keeping with the well known political policy of the American Federation of Labor, that it will "stand faithfully by our friends and elect them; oppose our enemies and defeat them," regardless of political party, an unceasing fight has been waged against re-election of Senators who, in 1930, betrayed the wishes and interests of labor by favoring the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court. The potent power of organized labor aroused is well reflected in the result.

It will be recalled that Judge Parker was nominated to the court by President Hoover in 1930. It appeared that the Judge's chief claim to fame was that he rendered a number of decisions in lower courts directly opposed to the best interests of wage earners and not in the interest of the country as a whole. Chief of his decisions in this respect was one upholding the infamous "Yellow Dog" labor contract.

### Thirty Are Now "Out"

His confirmation was defeated in the Senate, and the "Yellow Dog" contract has since been outlawed by Congress.

A survey made by the American Federation of Labor shows that, since the defeat of the appointment of Judge Parker, 26 members of the Senate who voted to confirm are not now members of Congress, or are not nominees for re-election. In addition to these, four who were "paired" in favor of confirmation are not now in the Congress. This makes a total of thirty who are "out," nearly all of them actually defeated.

Five other U. S. Senators who voted for confirmation of Judge Parker are nominees of their respective parties for re-election to the Senate this year, and they are all strongly opposed by labor.

In the current campaign, there are fifteen U. S. Senators who have been nominated by their respective parties and are up for re-election, who voted in favor of labor and against the confirma-

tion of the appointment of Judge Parker to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Parker case, of course, was not the only matter in which organized labor was vitally concerned, although it is held to be an outstanding issue. This is particularly emphasized by a perusal of the complete records of voting in the Senate, as a study discloses the fact that nearly all who betrayed the wishes and interests of labor in the Parker case followed a similar policy in other matters in which organized labor was concerned; while those Senators who voted against Judge Parker's confirmation have usually followed the policy of voting favorably on measures in which organized labor has been chiefly affected.

### Labor's Enemies Active

According to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, "It is thoroughly established that a campaign for anti-labor legislation is in progress and when the Seventy-fourth Congress meets it will be flooded with bills detrimental to the interests of labor."

Organized labor is therefore very much concerned about the election of Senators and members of the House of Representatives who have shown a disposition to co-operate with labor in protecting and advancing the interests of wage earners and of the country as a whole.

### BADEN MEET CLOSES TOMORROW

Baden Kennel Club at South San Francisco will close its greyhound racing meeting tomorrow night after thirty-three nights. The club, which limited its spring meeting to thirty-two days, will have been open sixty-five nights for the entire year, a record for dog racing clubs in California. The season will end with two thrilling racing features. Tonight the final of the Gold Collar Championship race will be run. A field of five dogs will race over the 5/16ths mile distance for a purse of \$500 added and a collar made of golden links donated by Mrs. George W. Heintz. The meeting will wind up tomorrow night with the Baden Derby over the 7/16ths mile distance.

### BLOW AT DUAL UNIONS

Coal companies having agreements with the United Mine Workers of America can not accord recognition nor deal with dual union committees, Umpire James Gorman of the Anthracite Conciliation Board has ruled. Acting as an agent of the federal government, Gorman also states that companies dealing with the United Mine Workers can not recognize any other labor organization, according to word from Scranton, Penn.

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## Tribute to Labor on Completion of Project

Thousands of San Francisco's citizens watched and cheered last Sunday afternoon as they witnessed the first water from the great Hetch Hetchy project flow into the Crystal Springs reservoir.

The system—a dream of the city for years—is carried from the mountains a distance of 168 miles, through the great Coast Range tunnel that required 1200 men six years to drive, and is one of the greatest of modern engineering feats. Since construction began 89 men have lost their lives.

At Sunday's ceremonies Daniel C. Murphy, delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from the Web Pressmen's Union and member of the Public Utilities Commission, in the course of his remarks, paid the following tribute to labor:

"While giving recognition to all of those who have participated in constructing this great project, it is proper that a share of praise should be given to those who by their physical strength, the work of their hands, and willingness to risk their lives in the face of great danger have performed the actual and essential work. From the beginning of time, long before the first crude implements were invented men toiled with their hands in order that others might live.

"The development of science and engineering has made possible the building of great structures and the construction of great projects first conceived in the minds of engineers, and so has been the great Hetch Hetchy water system. From many parts of the world men skilled in this kind of work have come to the glorious State of California, and up in the High Sierras have dammed up the waters of the mountain streams, have tunneled through the majestic mountains, and laid pipes across the fertile valleys and down in the depths of the bay so that the people of San Francisco would have for all time an abundant supply of pure water."

### NEW PACKAGING MATERIAL

A new, flexible waterproof wrapping material called Parafilm has been produced and is about to be marketed. The new material resembles heavy waxed paper and feels like a thin sheet of wax. It stretches but does not snap back. It can be sealed with heat and pressure and comes in colors and patterns. It is remarkably resistant to water and humidity and it is expected to win wide use as a packaging material.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of San Francisco unions were called to their final rest during the past week: Eric Soder of Longshoremen's Union No. 38-79; Lawrence T. Daley, Painters and Decorators' Union No. 19; Joseph Harnem, Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants' Union No. 44; Walter Lotz, Printing Pressmen and Press Assistants' Union No. 24.

## WITH THE NEW DEAL WHEN PURCHASING HOME PRODUCTS



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## Prominent Citizens Urge Defeat of No. 11

"The immediate issue is the cutting of salaries of the municipal employees. But the main issue—the really important point—that the voters will decide, is the progress and prosperity of their city for years to come."

That is the warning sounded in the final days of the campaign against City Charter Amendment No. 11 by the city's representative leaders in business, finance, labor and politics, who are lending their best efforts and prestige in the fight against this short-sighted measure.

These leaders unanimously agree that in slashing public service salaries, Charter Amendment No. 11 would pave the way for an attempt at similar cutting of wages in all lines of business and industry. Such reduction would result in a general destruction of purchasing power that would place a tremendous handicap upon San Francisco's efforts to regain normal economic conditions.

Well-known citizens who have given expression to their opposition to the amendment include: Judge Theresa Meikle, Mrs. D. E. F. Easton, club leader; Mrs. Bernard Breeden, social service executive; Dr. Mariana Bertola, well-known woman physician; J. W. Mailliard, Jr., president of the Chamber of Commerce; Edward D. Vandeleur, president, and John A. O'Connell, secretary, of the San Francisco Labor Council; Thomas Doyle, secretary of the Building Trades Council; C. Harold Caulfield and Leo A. Cunningham, attorneys, and members of the Freeholders, who drafted the city charter; Thomas P. Garrity, business man, and many others.

### PLEA FOR CRAFTSMANSHIP

Urging a return of art craftsmanship to industry, Prof. George J. Cox, of the southern branch of the University of California, says: "Without recourse to sentimental appeals or condemnation of legitimate mass-production, those intimate personal things which we buy at infrequent intervals and which, good or bad, express our individual tastes, might be the preserve of the craftsman. Such a course is defensible, economically, aesthetically and socially. No intelligent craftsman wishes to reintroduce the spinning wheel, but in an age that sees men given pick and shovel work because of the super-productivity of industry, it might not be amiss to ask whether some things could not with advantage be made by hand."

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## Mill Owners Spreading Communist Propaganda in Southern States

Reproductions of Communist publications in New York City relative to the strike of the textile workers, and bitterly assailing the United Textile Workers of America and its officials are said to be flooding the mails in Southern mill centers.

These circulars are reported to be printed in a private printing shop in Charlotte reputed to be subsidized by cotton mill owners. They are being shipped direct by express to the cotton mills, where they are mailed in plain envelopes to the names of employees appearing on mill payrolls, and to the names of citizens and farmers appearing in local telephone directories.

In every case that has come to light where a worker has received one of these circulars, his name and initials are spelled in the same identical way that it appears on his pay envelopes from the mill where he is employed.

These circulars are regarded as a part of the campaign of the mill owners throughout the South to discredit the United Textile Workers with mill workers. The mill owners failed in efforts to show that the textile workers' union had affiliations with Communist groups. Since then the mill towns have been flooded with circulars anonymously mailed that carried attacks of the Communists on the textile workers' union.

### CIGARMAKERS GET INCREASE

Following submission of the case to arbitration of the National Labor Relations Board, the latter has granted an increase to workers in the manufacture of hand-made five-cent cigars in York county, Pennsylvania. The Board made a careful study of the industry, including the cost of production for the hand and machine made products, and found that an increase from \$6.20 to \$6.45 per thousand in the basic rate would not impose an undue burden upon the industry. No increase was granted for the workers on three-for-ten-cent cigars.

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## "Closed Shop" Test Entered in New York

A court test of the constitutionality of the "closed shop" under Section 7-a, of the National Industrial Recovery Act, is being made in New York.

Joining in a suit of the Doll and Toy Workers' Union against Ralph A. Freundlich, a leading toy manufacturer, the manufacturers contended that Section 7-a outlawed the closed shop as "impossible and illegal." It required, it was held, that the employer make membership in a union a condition of employment, contrary to the text of the law.

### A. F. of L. Backs Union

The American Federation of Labor is backing the workers. Counsel for the union, who is also counsel for a special committee of the Federation, insisted that court decisions both before and after enactment of N.R.A. upheld the right of labor to enforce the closed shop. Congress in enacting the recovery act did not intend to curtail any of the rights previously enjoyed by labor, it was explained.

The suit originated with the doll workers' union, which had been granted a temporary injunction against Freundlich when his plant was moved from New York City to Clinton, Mass. The union contended that this had been done to evade an existing union contract.

Pass by the door of any merchant who does not handle union labeled merchandise.

### "FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

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## THE INTERESTS OF LABOR DEMAND

### Vote YES on Proposition 2

#### Sane Enforceable Liquor Regulation

Legalizes serving of wine, beer and liquor with or without meals in legitimate eating places.

Safeguards employment of thousands in agriculture, hotels, restaurants and allied industries.

### Vote NO on Proposition 13

#### Bone-dry Local Option — Return of Prohibition

Enables any strongly organized minority to vote a return of prohibition to your precinct, city or county, and within thirty days make such area bone-dry, with no exemptions for medicinal or sacramental purposes.

Virtually confiscates wineries, breweries and other business properties in such dry areas, and will throw thousands out of employment.

Raises a barrier to California's \$200,000,000 annual tourist trade.

### Vote YES on Proposition 2

### Vote NO on Proposition 13

Proposition 2 is endorsed by Bottlers' Union 293, San Francisco; Culinary Workers' Union 569, Vallejo; Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers' Union 150, Sacramento; Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, Oakland; International Union of Operating Engineers, Oakland; Musicians' Union, Santa Cruz and San Francisco; Operative Plasterers' Union 429, Modesto; Butchers' Union 1506, San Jose; Sheet Metal Workers' Association, Fresno; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen 45, San Francisco.



## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

F. Y. Chapman, veteran member of Typographical Union No. 21, has returned to his home in Oakland after a visit of several weeks with his son in Pasadena. Notwithstanding "Fred" already has covered a few more than the allotted three score and ten years, he came back looking fully capable of making it a full century. His many friends are hoping that looks, in this instance, are not deceiving.

Remember, next Tuesday, that No. 21 is on record as opposing Proposition No. 11 on both the state and city ballots.

If you are a union printer and don't want to tear your hair—if you have any to tear—then don't read this, which is taken from a recent issue of the Kansas City "Labor Herald." If we were certain as to how it would be received, we might extend a word of sympathy and a grain of commiseration to our fellows of Pueblo Typographical Union No. 175. Our fear is that, after having been given a deal of this kind, they are not in a mood to receive anything, not even sympathy, and would scorn that as they should have scorned this arbitration award of the Newspaper Industrial Board:

"The first decision made by the recently set-up Newspaper Industrial Board reduced by more than one-half an original arbitration award by the Industrial Commission of Colorado. The Newspaper Industrial Board was created by the Newspaper Code for the purpose of arbitration of disputes arising under the Newspaper Code.

"Some time ago the Pueblo Typographical Union and the publishers of the Pueblo 'Chieftain and Star-Journal' were parties to an appeal to the Newspaper Industrial Board as the result of unsatisfactory local arbitration by both parties. The case was the first coming before the Industrial Board necessitating services of one of the permanent arbitrators. Also it was the first case acted upon by the board involving wages and hours of employees concerned. An Indianapolis judge served as arbiter and reversed the decision of the Colorado Industrial Commission.

"In April, 1933, according to 'Editor and Publisher,' the Colorado Industrial Commission reduced the wages of the Pueblo printers 15 per cent, effective for one year. In May of this year, the commission restored the 15 per cent reduction. To this latter award both the union and the publishers appealed to the Newspaper Industrial Board. The arbiter of this latter board ordered the old rates continued until July 1 of this year, when an increase of about 5 per cent was ordered, effective until October 1, then an additional increase of about 2 per cent."

The Golden "Transcript" (Colorado's oldest weekly) in a lengthy editorial pays high tribute to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. Says the editorial, in part: "The Union Printers' Home is proof that a number of workmen, in this case 75,000, can associate themselves together and actually take care of their sick and elderly members. One of the reasons why such institutions are

not more common is that in many organizations the funds for such purposes have not been honestly and efficiently administered. In some cases these pension funds have been lost through speculation and in other ways. If the government were to inaugurate a department of pensions and homes for its incapacitated citizens, who are truly stockholders of the government as are these union members stockholders in their union, dole and relief—and a movement for a \$200 a month pension would be a thing of the past."

E. E. Porter of the "Chronicle" is the Socialist candidate for the Assembly in the 20th District, San Francisco.

Lithographed posters advertising the government's housing program were printed in a Chicago non-union printing plant, according to advice received from that city.

The following, written to a national weekly that is widely circulated, needs no comment:

"Militia in Labor Disputes.—If the United States is a republic governed by the votes (opinions) of the majority, why can a small minority of employers have a state governor call out the militia to reduce or force the acceptance of low wages and concomitant living conditions? Or contrariwise, if this is a democracy why not grant the privilege to the vast majority of employees to have the President of the country call out the federal troops to maintain and increase wages and add to the purchasing power of the masses?—Jere. Heilman, Burlingame, California." Needless to say, a reply was published denouncing the above reasoning.

At last month's meeting of the union, when "Label Talk" was reached in the regular order of business, announcement that another clothing concern had been added to the list of stores where wearing apparel carrying the label of the United Garment Workers of America can be purchased—Gray's, at 902 Market street—was hailed with pleasure. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the East, footwear bearing the stamp of that union is still purchasable, and the members were urged to be even more persistent in their demand for products of union workers in that craft, that they may victoriously emerge from their strife with their employers. An invitation extended by the Eloesser-Heynemann Company, manufacturers of union-made garments—jumpers, overalls, shirts, smocks, etc.—to visit its model modern plant at 1161 Mission street on Thursday of last week was accepted. Several members of Typographical Union were among the scores who accepted the hospitality of the Eloesser-Heynemann Company, which has been fair to the Garment Workers' Union for decades and which is deserving all the support organized labor can give. Trademarks of the Eloesser-Heynemann Company are "Boss of the Road" and "Can't Bust 'Em" work garments and "Argonaut" shirts. Among the best and most loyal unions affiliated to the San Francisco Labor Council is that of the United Garment Workers. The most effective way of returning its idle or part time employed members to full time work is to purchase locally manufactured products made under strictly union conditions. And their label guarantees all those possibilities. Have you noticed the surprisingly beneficial results of constant and unceasing agitation for the principles of organized labor as symbolized in the various craft labels, cards and buttons? And because of those gratifying results there should be no lull in the agitation. Keep it up. The addition of "Label Talks" to the union's order of business was no mistake.

There is an increasing demand for the label.

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

All appears to be serene along the mailer battlefield. No indications of any efforts being put forward by M. T. D. U. officers in further attempts at rehabilitating that organization, or their alleged "new deal," the launching of an international mailers' union. Efforts made in both instances have received severe setbacks. With a balance of only \$615.59 in the M. T. D. U. treasury on August 31, and monthly receipts averaging \$540 per month, they have no surplus funds for talked-of further court litigation against the I. T. U. The "outlaw" unions have proven conclusively that mailers need no M. T. D. U. nor an international mailers' union. The most economical policy for M. T. D. U. locals to inaugurate would be to pay dues to but one international union—the I. T. U. Certain members of the M. T. D. U. have squandered more than \$150,000 in futile court litigation against the I. T. U. Had a sum approximating that amount been expended in legitimate efforts to improve conditions in M. T. D. U. locals by officers of those locals, instead of being expended as the M. T. D. U. officers have done in court litigation, those locals would be far better off than so many of them find themselves today.

Many mailer locals went out of existence largely for the reason those and other locals have been milked about dry by M. T. D. U. officers' mistaken policy of going into courts to seek justification of a policy of attempting to dictate or control the balance of power in the I. T. U. Neither have these officers forgotten that, not so many years ago, the president of the M. T. D. U. was on the I. T. U. pay-roll for about \$10,000 a year. Many printers and also mailers ("outlaws") have not forgotten the \$10,000-a-year expenditure which accomplished nothing for mailers. But the halcyon days—the \$10,000 years—are gone, it is safe to predict, forever. Fat expense accounts and bankers' salaries long since became a thing of the past among M. T. D. U. officers. Would be a good plan to recall M. T. D. U. officers, elect working members to their offices—if they feel like maintaining an M. T. D. U.—and send the present officers back on the sub line.

## Report Secretary of Labor Favoring Labor Representation on Code Boards

Secretary of Labor Perkins is reported to be supporting a proposal that labor representatives be placed on the boards which police the 100 codes in the food products industry.

These labor spokesmen would be voteless, as are all Code Authority members named by the government, but with other administration members they would join in recommending policies.

The division administrator of the food codes has submitted to the N.R.A. governor a panel of names for appointment to these Code Authorities. This list was described by labor spokesmen as "strong."

In the past the appointment of labor members has been sparing. The practice was not encouraged by Hugh S. Johnson, and many industrialists opposed it. The American Federation of Labor has been insistent in its demand for such representation.

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GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

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## Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The Joint Board extends its thanks to the Railway Clerks and to the Railway Telegraphers for the assistance that the members of these two unions have given to our business agents on lower Market street. Without their help many of our members who are now working would be walking the streets. Keep up the good work and the Chinaman at the Palace States and the boss at the Ferry Diner will discover that there is power in organization and some more of our members who are now shoveling sand will be able to work again at their trade.

When out on Fillmore street remember that the California cafe, the Cat and Fiddle, and the Boot cafe have straightened out with all our unions and our members are working under union conditions in all these houses.

Stay out of the Federal cafe, 1000 block on Market street. This is a Chinese place.

When you feel like eating a French dinner don't get it either in the Eiffel Tower on Ellis street, nor in the Paris cafe on O'Farrell street. In both these places conditions are rotten as regards conditions, hours and wages.

The Valley cafe at 1089 Sutter street is fair, and should do good business from now on.

Remember, our unions never go the limit until they have exhausted all means to reach an agreement with the employers, but when we are deliberately rebuffed, as in the case of Foster's, Clinton's, the White Log Taverns, the Roosevelt, Sunset Cafeteria, and Pig 'n' Whistle, then, and only then, do we fight. This is a warning to some of the little bosses who squawk that we only "pick on" them. Our unions have spent plenty of money, time and energy fighting the big fellows—and we are still doing it. What is more, we are going to keep it up. Any employer, big or little, no matter if he runs a hotel or a hamburger stand, who thinks that the culinary unions won't give him a battle, is surely in for a hot time. We don't "pick on" anyone, large or small, but our membership is determined to maintain the eight-hour day and the five-day week, with a decent scale of wages. If these are not granted we don't care how soon a place closes up. That is why we harp on the one thing: Look for our union house card in the window of a restaurant before you eat. If that emblem of fair conditions is not plainly in sight, pass along.

If any of your out-of-town friends make inquiry tell them that the Whitcomb Hotel, in the 1200 block on Market street, is the only union hotel in town and to be sure and use it.

The one thing that is worse than an occasional demand for the union label or union service is never to demand them.

## Many Brazen "Sweepstake" Frauds Help Take \$100,000,000 Annually

A news story from Washington is to the effect that the Department of Justice has sent out agents to round up unscrupulous promoters of lottery schemes. Americans are contributing \$100,000,000 yearly to this form of gambling, most of which amount is said to find its way into pockets of swindlers.

It is charged that tickets for dozens of race stakes have been distributed, in only a few of which have prizes been paid. Raids conducted in the East disclosed that a capital prize of \$1,000,000 was offered by the September St. Leger Sweepstakes of Quebec, without any evidence that any prizes had been paid. The American Sweepstakes at Bowie, and Newmarket Sweepstakes in England were also designated as fraudulent.

### FREMMING AT LEGION MEET

Harvey C. Fremming, who is well known in California labor circles, and now president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas, Well and Refinery Workers, was officially designated as representative of the American Federation of Labor at the recent convention of the American Legion at Miami, Florida. In the course of his address to that body he stated that unemployment would continue "until we reduce hours—not for leisure, but to increase employment" and that unemployment is the result of "greed, avarice and poor economy." At that point a delegate roared out from the gallery; "What is this?—the American Legion or organized labor?" Fremming paused, and the presiding officer of the convention rang the bell and advised the delegate that he was decidedly out of order and that Mr. Fremming had been invited to speak. It is stated by the International Labor News Service, "the delegate saluted the commander, closing the incident."

## Many Pledges Made in Better Housing Drive

Announcement was made early in the week that the Better Housing Program had completed nearly half its task of obtaining \$7,000,000 in pledges for the improvement of home, income and other properties in San Francisco.

Plans and specifications have been accepted for remodeling of the old dwelling which has been removed to the Civic Center, and which work is intended as an actual and spectacular demonstration of what the Better Housing Program can do.

### Pledges Must Be Fulfilled

It is stated that there have been created by the present drive over 8000 jobs of work—construction, painting, plumbing and other like contracts or agreements—calling for one or more men for each job. The campaign executives wish to impress, however, that these jobs will not be made possible in the number given nor will the hoped-for volume in new employment develop unless the pledges are actually fulfilled.

The Chamber of Commerce, which is sponsoring the program, announces that it is unequivocally in favor of payment of the prevailing rate of wages by contractors and property owners for this modernization and improvement work, and recommends that only those contractors be engaged who are carrying workmen's compensation and other necessary types of insurance.

ARTHUR CHAMES

Market 9085

## TEMPLE GRILL

2974 SIXTEENTH STREET

San Francisco

Under New Management

100% Union

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

*One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO  
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1934

Assets \$166,835,718.42 Deposits \$153,070,629.77

Capital Paid up . . . . . \$6,000,000.00

Surplus . . . . . \$4,000,000.00

Reserves and Undivided Profits . \$3,510,206.77

Total Capital Account . \$13,510,206.77

MISSION BRANCH

PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH

WEST PORTAL BRANCH

Mission and 21st Streets

Clement St. and 7th Ave.

Haight and Belvedere Streets

West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

## QUALITY vs. CHEAPNESS

Maintaining Our Reputation for Quality  
Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices

Our Process of Careful Cleaning and Expert  
Finishing Makes Your Clothes Wear Longer

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The shortest cut  
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WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET STREET

Between 6th and 7th



## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

### Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 26, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Typographical Union No. 21, Charles Crawford, vice Ralph Trickle. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Building Trades Council, minutes, and letter advising that Sutro Baths is unfair to some of their unions. Division No. 1004, Street Carmen, transmitting two tickets for their dance. From Citizens' Joint Committee Against Charter Amendment No. 11, thanking Council for co-operation. From Union Labor Life Insurance Company, notice of establishment of an office in 517 Pershing Square building, Los Angeles.

Referred to Executive Committee—From St. Patrick's Shelter for Men, inclosing five tickets. From Grocery Clerks No. 648, asking that J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Similar action asked by Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 against the Bay and Ocean Towing Company. Similar action asked by Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 against Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Co., 626 Bryant street.

Communication from Garage Employees' Union No. 665, asking the Council go on record recommending affiliated unions and members of organized labor vote "No" on Charter Amendment No. 4, authorizing the Board of Supervisors to impose license taxes for purposes of revenue. After debate, request concurred in, and Council accordingly recommends to vote "No" on Charter Amendment No. 4.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that Council place the Marin Dairymen's Milk Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Recommended that Council donate \$10 to the

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Gragnano Products Company.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
Sutro Baths.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.

Homeless Children Committee, conformable to annual custom. Laid over negotiations with certain department stores, in favor of Culinary Workers. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Post Office Clerks, are on record against Charter Amendment No. 11. Ship Clerks made similar report. Bakery Wagon Drivers, have adjusted differences with two bakeries in South San Francisco. Firemen and Oilers, have adjusted differences with Sutro Baths. Upholsterers, still on strike; are negotiating with the employers. Cracker Bakers, have signed up new agreement with companies. Photo Engravers, have signed agreement with the newspapers for five-day week and forty hours. Motion Picture Projectionists, have adjusted differences with Liberty Theater. Auto Mechanics, have obtained agreement with Yellow Cab Company. Longshoremen, have set up a Labor Relations Board; business fair. Ship Clerks, are still awaiting decision of Longshoremen's Board. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, report progress in organizing work. Filling Station Employees, are making progress, and thank Brother Honey of the Barbers for assistance. Window Cleaners, have signed up California and National building maintenance companies.

Special Order at 9 p. m.—Report of Edward D. Vandeleur and John Coughlan, delegates to California State Federation of Labor, noting actions of the convention at Pasadena on all important resolutions, its action on state ballot propositions, election of officers, and indorsement of Upton Sinclair as candidate for Governor; San Diego was selected as next convention city of the Federation. Report received and filed.

Report of John A. O'Connell, delegate to San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, reciting important actions of the convention; noting particularly controversy in the Building Trades Department; action on Brewery Workers' dispute with Teamsters' International Union being referred to Executive Council; enlargement of the Executive Council by election of seven additional vice-presidents; and the adoption of a report authorizing the Executive Council to issue industrial charters in mass production industries. Report received and filed.

The chair complimented the Entertainment Committee for the A. F. of L. convention for their efficient and satisfactory handling of all matters pertaining to the entertainment of the delegates to the convention, their wives and guests.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, and Council ordered warrants to be drawn for same.

Receipts, \$1371; expenditures, \$284.86.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Support the union label, card and button by making demand for same when purchasing goods, wares and merchandise, or hiring labor or services. Patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

### RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices for the entire country declined seven-tenths of 1 per cent during the two weeks ending October 9, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. As compared with April 15, 1933, the low point for the post-war period, current prices are up approximately 28 per cent, and 7.8 per cent higher than October of last year. In the Western States prices rose six-tenths of 1 per cent, with a reported increase in Los Angeles of 2.2 per cent.

### CHIROPRACTIC TREATMENT

\$ 1.00

Evenings by Appointment—Consultation free

DR. A. J. LAZARUS

Palmer Graduate

948 Market CHIROPRACTOR EXbrook 7648

## HANS UND FRITZ

Hans—You don't told me yet, how mugh more der boads owners got by Ungle Sam ven day don't paid for dose boads vot got der cuffs on.

Fritz—Vell, I don't know how mugh vas frst und how mugh vas nexd, bud id vas all togedder, maybe nod vorse ligke sigs huntred und dirdy million tollars. Und some of der shibs owners got nod so mugh und some got lods, bud all got blendy.

Hans—I could took some ligke dot. Told me id now, if Ungle Sam gifs so mugh by der cuffs, don't dose fellers ligke Ungle Sam lods?

Fritz—Ja. Ven he is givingk, bud nod so mugh ven de don't keeb on givingk. Und nod so mugh ven Ungle Sam says id, "I gif you der big loans und der big subsdevays, now you gif id some more vages already. "Dose fellers ligkes to ged bud don't ligkes to led go a liddle.

Hans—Vell, dose fellers led go blendy mit der scaps.

Fritz—Chure. Dot's a diverence. Dot's id a brinables, ligke dot veegly paper said id, dose scaps r-risged dare lifes for der gommunity. Der Junioners vas only vant a good livingk for der vife and liddle vones, bud der scaps vas dinkingk about der goundry and der gommunity.

Hans—Is dot so? Und vot vas day dinkingk?

Fritz—How mugh could ve ged und to hell mit der goundry und eferyvone-elze, der boss ingluded, but he don't know id.

Hans—I got a veariness yet. Leds shange der soobjed und I asgk you id a rittle yet. Vy is id der sofd seads to sid on mit a hiringk halls in?

Fritz—Dot's too mugh, conless id's to keeb der rain oud, so I asgk you vone already. Vy is id der nice big dringingk cans mit der unloader crews mit der vater frond on?

Hans—Don't asgk me dot one. I don't know dot.

Fritz—Dot's so all der men vot vorks could got a dringk. Vone schmall vone vond go round den or tvendy men, und got to be villed too many dimes, und some men vond dringk so mugh ven so many dringk oud mit der same can und dot safes id der vater bills yet.

Hans—Now I shange der soobjed vonce more. Vat und how, if der boss should sdebd in here un heard all vot ve said?

Fritz—Ve vouldend haf no more chobs ligke a chag rabbits, or like a junioner in a gombany hiringk halls before der strike.

Hans—Ches. Bud vot about after der strike?

Fritz—Vell, dot don't made mugh neferminds. Der dousands of shibs dot vas mit der vay on, is vaded away ligke der reds, und maybe der only reds levd vill be der shibs owners,—und maybe der junioners vill gone bag to der broat lines. Und you asgk me,—Is der vater frond dead?

Hans—Dot's a nudder veariness. Don't you know some more of der rittles?

Fritz—Ja. Blendy. Here is vone dot's too many. Vy is id der blue ingk bencil mit a noospaper after a junion labor day spooch?

Hans—Dot's nod fair. I renigk.

## JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

### A Remarkably Well-Built Bed

for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

### Eastern Outfitting Company

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## Ex-Senator Wins Wage Cut for Wife's Factory

For the third time since the National Industrial Recovery Act went into effect ex-Senator "Jim" Reed of Missouri has succeeded in securing concessions for his wife's factory, the Donnelly Garment Company of Kansas City.

Last week, with Reed appearing as attorney, the firm was authorized to maintain longer working hours and pay lower wages than other firms in the dress manufacturing and cotton industries. The company comes under the jurisdiction of the codes for the two industries and it was granted exemption from the wage and hour provisions of both.

This latest exemption was rushed through without the customary public hearing and before the ink was hardly dry on President Roosevelt's executive order for shorter hours, with no cut in

weekly pay, in the cotton garment industry. It has caused most unfavorable comment among fair employers and among labor officials, who point out that these "exemptions" are undermining not only standards in the women's wear industry but in related industries, and N.R.A. is anticipating like requests for exemption from other garment manufacturers.

### Comparison of Wage Rates

The last concession granted to Mrs. Reed's factory, through the intercession of her husband, means that employees in the Donnelly factory will, for a 40-hour week, receive \$14.80, while men and women, doing identically the same kind of work, in New York dress manufacturing plants are being paid approximately \$31.50 for a 35-hour week.

When the code was first adopted, Mrs. Donnelly was granted a wage differential on the claim that her Kansas City workers were not as efficient as those in New York. After that Reed succeeded in having his wife's employees classified under the cotton garment code, which stipulated less pay. The third exemption brings the rates down still further.

### FORESTS PROTECTED BY C.C.C.

The summer of 1934 was characterized by lower humidity and higher winds than have been experienced since 1924, when a total of 1932 fires burned 762,150 acres in the California national forests, costing \$1,675,000 to suppress. In the past summer, in these same Federal forests, 2054 fires burned 82,773 acres and the suppression cost was \$244,943. Better organization and preparedness, with the help of the C.C.C., are given as reasons for the great reduction in acreage burned and costs, in spite of an increased number of fires. Each C.C.C. camp had a special fire crew ready for call at all times of the day or night.

## Drive This Month For Community Chest

The Community Chest will ask San Francisco to contribute \$2,102,000 for the support of its ninety-five participating agencies next year. The campaign dates are November 12 to December 5.

This year's goal is an increase of fifteen per cent over the amount raised in the 1933 campaign, for which increase those in charge of the campaign give the following as important reasons: Many who could once pay a part of the cost of the essential services given by Chest agencies can now pay nothing. Others who were formerly able to pay the entire cost of services can now pay only a part of such costs. Relatives who used to contribute to the support of dependents in various institutions can no longer do so because of depleted incomes.

It is stated that "the goal represents the irreducible minimum needed to help the men, women and children who look with renewed hope to Community Chest agencies. We must not fail them."

### A DINNER THAT PAID

"I am sorry, doctor, you were not able to attend the dinner last night; it would have done you good to be there." "It has already done me good, madam; I have just prescribed for three of the participants."—Ex.

## The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906  
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats  
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD  
Specializing in  
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

Since



1900

THE UNION LABEL  
is a symbol of  
Collective Bargaining.  
DEMAND IT  
in your clothes.

## Kelleher & Browne

UNION TAILORS  
716 Market Street

## Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1141 Market.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 509—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 1171 Market.

Commercial Telegraphers—220 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.

Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Mabel Sutton, 2602 Sacramento.

Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—72 North Second St., San Jose, Calif.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Dressmakers No. 101—767 Market.

Drug Clerks' Assn.—273 Golden Gate Ave.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Labor Temple.

Federation of Administrators—Mary Cooney, 1701 Franklin.

Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.

Filling Station Employees No. 19570—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Phil R. Kast, Sec., 1295 15th Ave.

Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Labor Temple.

Government Employees No. 51—S. C. Stillwell, 611 State Building.

Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers—W. A. Bernard, Sec., 66 Byxbee.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 101—767 Market.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Trades Union Promotional League—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, room 315, Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—767 Market.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—732 Harrison.

Longshoremen No. 38-79—113 Steuart.

Machinists No. 63—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 739 20th Ave.

Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.

Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Ferry Building.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.

Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.

Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.

Optical Workers—H. F. McNeil, 778 10th Street.

Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway. John F. Bertucci, Sec., 2572 Bryant.

Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Geo. Monahan, Sec., 1123 Sutter.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.

Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.

Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 75 South Hill Boulevard.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Street Carmen, Division 1004—Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.

Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Vulcanizers and Tire Changers—R. T. Bennett, 281 Cumberland.

Watchmen—F. E. Moore, Sec., 278 Mission.

Waiters No. 30—Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Waitresses No. 48—966 Market.

Water Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.



## N.R.A. to Abandon Policy of Restriction

The A. F. of L. News Service reports the National Recovery Administration has indicated, following discussion of the matter at numerous conferences, that restriction of industrial output will be dropped as a future policy.

While this is said to be an effort to increase employment, while easing regulation of industry, some have expressed the fear that the proposed increased production will likely be accomplished chiefly by machinery, now restricted, with relatively little actual benefit to wage earners.

Production control has crept into many of the codes in three forms: Machine-hour provisions, where manufacturers are prohibited from working their equipment more than so many hours a week; restriction on construction of new plant equipment, and prohibition of sale below cost of production.

The board has not yet decided what to do about the production controls embodied in existing codes, but it was said that no further steps in this direction would be taken.

## Complaints of Code Violations Show Large Majority Affect Wage Earners

With the revelation that over 20,000 complaints of N.R.A. violations were still pending when the last summary was made, it is said that a carefully planned effort will be made by those in authority to make enforcement and compliance more swift and certain.

The latest summary by the Compliance Division showed a docket of 17,668 pending complaints of wage or hour provisions, and 1353 complaints of trade practice violations. These figures do not include grievances handled by industry itself through code authorities. Forty-four labor cases and 20 trade practice cases have been turned over to district attorneys for prosecution.

The largest number of labor complaints on file at the close of September was in the restaurant industry, which totaled 2277. In the retail food and grocery trade there were 1711 labor complaints; hotels, 742; motor vehicle retail, 733; trucking, 725; baking industry, 553; graphic arts, 564; construction, 493; cleaning and dyeing, 464, and retail trade, 456.

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At noon - After office hours - After the theatre  
The finest mixed in "TIP TOP" Fashion

Ladies welcome

No cover charge

Political Advertisement

## Vote YES No. 9

### Chiropractic Amendment

- It allows state compensation to injured employees served by a chiropractor.
- It permits you to call in a chiropractor when ill in public institutions.
- It raises our educational standards from three to four years.
- It does not permit the practice of surgery or use of drugs.
- It is self-supporting . . . Does not use tax money.

It preserves the liberal scope of drugless practice granted in 1922 now being attacked by our enemies.

## Proposes Government Supply Coal to Needy, and Provide Work for Miners

About 36,000 idle miners would be given jobs under a government coal purchasing program proposed by James A. Gorman, umpire of the Anthracite Conciliation Board.

Under the program the government would purchase 5,000,000 tons of coal and distribute it to the unemployed and needy. Minimum weekly wages would be \$13.86 for three days' work.

Gorman revealed the plan in a letter which characterized it as an "application of the New Deal to a too-long-forgotten army of unemployed mine workers."

Gorman proposed to have the authorities at Washington distribute the coal among the destitute, so that it would not be in competition with the regular output.

The orders would be limited to the larger companies and larger independent operators. The entire field would share in the production, the workers to be employed three days a week for five months at a minimum rate of \$4.62 daily. Where higher wages are called for, the miners would be paid accordingly.

### SCALES ON GOVERNMENT WORK

Secretary of Labor Perkins has ruled that wage scales on government work are amenable to laws in the various States, and that there is only one class of laborers. The ruling came on a complaint that contractors who built the new hospital at Fort Miley in San Francisco differentiated between laborers and laborers' helpers and between carpenters and carpenters' helpers.

### DANCE TOMORROW NIGHT

The Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers' Union will hold their annual dance tomorrow (Saturday) evening in California Hall, Polk and Turk streets. Admission tickets for men are 50 cents, and dancing will continue until 1 a. m.

## The EVANGELINE

RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN  
Weekly Rates: \$7.00 to \$9.00 INCLUDES MEALS  
44 McALLISTER STREET  
MAJOR CAROLINE ANTRIM, Manager

## "Chiseling" Employers Fought by Painters

With the declared purpose of compelling "chiseling" employers to accede to fair working conditions, 500 members of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union went on strike last Monday. Demands of the men are \$7 for a seven-hour day and for their recognized rights as established by acceptance on the part of the majority of the contractors pending final settlement of the national code applying in this district. Several contractors have previous to or immediately following the strike signed the agreement with the union, and none of the jobs which are being handled by employers who had been "fair" to the union prior to the strike have been affected. An N.R.A. deputy administrator arrived in the city, following calling of the strike, in an effort to forward a satisfactory agreement. Representing the union in negotiations are Thomas Meagher, Dewey Mead, James Gallagher and Walter Burchell.

There are union shops and non-union shops. A demand for the union label shows that union shops are preferred.

TAKE  
**EASTMAN'S**  
ICE CREAM HOME—35c QUART  
Keep-Cool Package, Keeps Ice Cream Two Hours  
Milk Shakes as Thick as You Like  
N. E. COR. VAN NESS and MARKET STREET

## Prepare TODAY For Tomorrow!

Weekly evening classes in economics, politics, history, science, etc.—all from Labor's point of view—begin immediately. Tuition, \$1.00, three month course.

REGISTER NOW!  
**SAN FRANCISCO WORKERS SCHOOL**  
463 Hayes Street Near Octavia  
Open Daily 2:00 - 10:30 p. m.

this food question . . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it... that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.

 **HALE'S**   
**FOOD SHOP**

FIFTH near MARKET STREET